

BOROUGH OF TIPTON



# Annual Report

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

## Chief Sanitary Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.)

---

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,  
1954.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30188106>

BOROUGH OF TIPTON



# Annual Report

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

## Chief Sanitary Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.)

---

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1954.



## **C O N T E N T S**

- I. Statistics.
- II. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.
- III. General Provision of Health Services.
- IV. Housing.
- V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.
- VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- VII. Public Cleansing.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(at 31st December, 1954)

**Chairman :** Alderman Mrs. H. G. COX.

**Vice-Chairman :** Councillor Mrs. O. G. GUTTERIDGE.

Aldermen A. E. Bolton, J. Gill, S. Hall and W. H. Hiron.

Councillors T. Cartwright, J. Churchman, F. R. Cooper,

S. Harris, Mrs. E. Northall, J. E. Salter and J. W. Walters.

---

## **STAFF**

**Medical Officer of Health :**

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :**

\*G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.

**Sanitary Inspectors :**

\*W. J. HEMMINGS, M.S.I.A.

\*E. K. PHIPPS, M.S.I.A.

\*J. G. DAVIES, M.S.I.A.

**Cleansing Inspector :**

A. HOLDEN, A.M. Inst. P.C.

**Clerks :**

MRS. F. J. SLIM

MISS B. D. MOON

\*Qualified Meat Inspector.



Public Health Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Tipton.

September, 1955.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1954.

The Registrar General has estimated the population of Tipton at mid-year 1954 as 39,350, an increase of 100 on the year 1953.

The live birth rate still remains higher than that of England and Wales as a whole, being 16 per cent. above this.

The death rate (standardised) is 10.21 per 1,000 estimated population, having declined to this from 11.26 in 1953 and 12.45 in 1952. The comparable figure for the whole of England and Wales for 1954 is 11.3 per 1,000 population.

The infant mortality has declined from 1953 but is still somewhat above the England and Wales figure.

On the whole the vital statistics for the year show a healthy population with a low incidence of infectious disease.

Only three cases of diphtheria were notified, all in children not previously immunised against the disease.

In September the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit visited the borough, being stationed at the works of Messrs. Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott Limited for one period and at the Municipal Buildings for another period. The response of the employees from various industrial firms and from members of the public was good and it is hoped to arrange regular visits annually.

A comprehensive report on the clearance of unfit houses has been presented to the Council since the end of the year. However, it refers to the housing position at 31st December, 1954. Briefly it shows that 12 per cent. of all houses in the borough are quite unfit for human habitation, approximately 8 per cent. being more than 100 years old. If the Council's programme of slum clearance is to be carried out in five years, it means that 300 houses per year will have to be built to rehouse families from slum property alone. The knowledge that some of the inhabitants of the town are still living in squalid surroundings with little or no housing comforts and the fact that one's daily visits bring one into intimate contact with such conditions, is depressing in the extreme.

I am fully cognizant of the interest shown by the Chairmen and members of the Public Health and Housing Committees of the Council and am grateful indeed to them for their encouragement in the work.

I am also grateful to the members of the Public Health Department staff for their loyalty and cheerful assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLENNAN,

Medical Officer of Health.





---

# SECTION I.

---

## SECTION I. — STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	2,167
Population (1931 census) ... ..	35,814
Population (1951 census) ... ..	39,382
Population 1952 (Registrar General's estimate)... ..	39,360
Population 1953 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	39,250
Population 1954 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	39,350
No. of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1954 ... ..	10,627
No. of separate families ... ..	11,310
Rateable Value (31st March, 1954) ... ..	£158,333
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1954) ... ..	£623

It will be seen that the Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1954 has risen by 100 on last year (1953). The natural increase of population in 1954, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 302. It is therefore reasonable to estimate an increased population, although I consider that the estimated increase is rather on the low side.

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Live Births.					Male.	Female	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	347	334	681
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					353	342	695
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1954 is 17.66. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (.89) brings this to a rate of 15.72 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1954.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1945.

**Live Births (Table I)**

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Legitimate	...	722	790	839	786	735	675	711	673	716
Illegitimate	...	23	18	26	20	26	25	12	13	18
<hr/>										
Birth Rate per 1,000										
estimated resident population	20.72	21.57	22.65	20.87	19.56	17.82	18.01	17.08	18.32	17.66

Compared with the provisional rate for England and Wales, viz.: 15.2 per thousand, Tipton's birth rate is favourable.

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male 12	Female 7	Total 19
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	-------------	-------------

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1954 for Tipton is 26.61, the provisional figure for England and Wales being 24.0.

Stillbirths (Table 2).

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	26.14	30.01	22.59	24.21	20.59	31.81	19.00	26.95	17.40	26.61

Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male 171	Female 122	Total 293
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------	---------------	--------------

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1954 is therefore 7.45. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General for Tipton is 1.37. The crude death rate of 7.45 therefore becomes standardised to a rate of 10.21 per 1,000 estimated population.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death during the year.

Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	Male 12	Female 9	Total 21
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------------	-------------	-------------

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.22 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 29.41 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1953 figures were 35.42 and 34.81 respectively.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3.)

Cause of death	From birth to 1 month (neo-natal)		From 1 to 12 months		Total Infant Deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other infective conditions (broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.) ...	—	—	2	—	2
3. Non-infective conditions ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
4. Congenital malformations ... ..	9	7	—	—	16
5. Obstetrical injuries ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
6. Serious accidents ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
7. Unknown causes, e.g., Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	9	8	3	1	21

The total infant deaths are less than in 1953, being 21 compared with 26 in 1953. Seventeen of the deaths occurred in the first month of life and sixteen of these were due to congenital causes. The infective conditions which account for the majority of deaths in infants between the first and 12 months, were very inactive in 1954, accounting for only two deaths.

**Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1954, per 1,000  
civilian population (Table 4).**

			Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	Death Rate
England and Wales	...		15.2	24.0	11.3
<b>TIPTON</b>	...	...	15.72	26.61	10.21
			Standardised		Standardised

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1954,  
per 1,000 live births (Table 5).**

						Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...		25.5
<b>TIPTON</b>	...	...	...	...	...	30.22



The following table gives the causes of death during 1954.

**Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures) (Table 6)**

Disease							M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	43
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	23	27	50
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	35
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes ...							171	122	293

The following table gives the nine chief causes of death in their order.

**(Table 7.)**

Cause of Death				M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1954	% of total deaths in 1953
Heart disease	...	...	...	42	39	81	27.65	27.94
Cancer	...	...	...	29	16	45	15.36	13.53
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	21	22	43	14.68	14.71
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	20	15	35	11.95	9.71
Bronchitis	...	...	...	17	8	25	8.53	8.82
Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	1	10	3.41	5.59
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6	3	9	3.07	2.35
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	5	3	8	2.73	1.76
Other accidents apart from motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	2	3	5	1.71	2.65

The standardised death rate for the year 1954 for Tipton has again declined to 10.21 per 1,000 estimated population, having been 11.26 per 1,000 for 1953 and 12.45 per 1,000 for 1952.

Cancer has risen to second place on the table of the causes of death, although the number of deaths from cancer has not increased.

The following table shows comparative figures from the year 1945.

(Table 8)

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
No. of deaths ...	394	379	414	401	382	420	440	377	340	293
Death Rate per 1000 est.resid.population	10.96	10.12	10.84	10.39	9.82	10.69	11.19	9.58	8.66	7.45
									Stan. Death Rate 11.26	Stan. Death Rate 10.21
Maternal deaths ...	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
Maternal death rate	2.68	—	1.13	—	2.57	1.38	—	—	1.34	1.40
Infant deaths (under 1 year) ...	43	32	46	44	33	24	26	19	26	21
Infantile Mortality Rate	57.72	39.22	53.18	54.59	43.36	34.28	35.96	27.70	35.42	30.22



---

## SECTION II.

---

## SECTION II. — PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

### Incidence of Infectious Disease (Table 9).

Disease					Number of Cases							
					1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	54	74	42	84	53	67	44	17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	1	14	5	8	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	554	319	362	82	798	267	403	133
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	86	49	46	65	134	52	120	64
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	30	24	24	19	44	28	34	32
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5	8	3	2	1	3	—	2
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	20	1	1	1	1
Acute Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

### Deaths from Infectious Disease (Table 10)

Disease					Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures).							
					1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	14	8	16	14	16	16	19	10
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

## Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 11)

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
Under 1 year	—	—	3	16	—
1 — 2	1	1	22	19	—
3 — 4	6	1	40	16	—
5 — 9	6	1	65	13	—
10 — 14	4	—	—	—	—
15 — 24	—	—	1	—	1
25 and over	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	17	3	133	64	1

Age Groups	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas
Under 5 years	6	—	1	—	1	—
5 — 14	3	—	—	—	2	—
15 — 44	8	2	—	1	2	1
45 — 64	14	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	32	2	1	1	6	2

The above tables (9, 10 and 11) indicate that the incidence of infectious disease was not high in Tipton in 1954. One case of poliomyelitis occurred in an adult. Two cases of dysentery and six of food poisoning were reported.

### Diphtheria.

Three cases of diphtheria were notified, all in children who had not previously been immunised.

The number of cases of diphtheria since 1947 has shown an average incidence per year of 7 and it is pleasant to point to a low incidence of three cases for 1954. There is no reason however why diphtheria should not be completely wiped out. It is noteworthy that these three children had not previously been immunised.

Facilities for immunisation against diphtheria are available at all infant welfare centres in the borough and all general practitioners will immunise children at their surgeries.

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary re-inforcing injection.

Table 12.

Age at date of final injection (as regards "A") or of reinforcing injection (as regards "B")						
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 to 9 10 to 14 Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	196	198	57	42	85	331 26 935
B. Number of children who received a re-inforcing dose after having had primary injection in earlier years ...	—	—	—	—	154	289 22 465



Table 12 shows that a total of 1,400 children living in Tipton received injections against diphtheria during the year. The table also shows however that in most children, primary immunisation is not achieved until the early school years. One would much prefer primary immunisation to be done towards the end of the first year of life, so that the most susceptible pre-school years are covered and in school years all that would be required would be one or two reinforcing injections.

For many years now, returns of all new admissions to infant schools are obtained and arrangements made to offer immunisation, or re-immunisation, to the parents of all children admitted to school. This is carried out during the child's first term at school. Re-immunisation of all junior school children is being continually carried out. Out of a school population at December 1954 of 4,824 children, records show that 3,318 of these have completed an immunisation course, that is 69 per cent. and this number should increase in years to come as these immunised children pass on to senior schools and so long as the present rate of immunisation is maintained among infants and junior children.

Among 3,508 children under five years of age at 31st December, 1954, only 1,306 or 37 per cent. had received a full course of immunisation against diphtheria.

### Tuberculosis.

Sixty four cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and Table 13 gives comparative figures with previous years.

**Table 13**

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last 10 years.			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1945	65	8	73
1946	54	17	71
1947	66	8	74
1948	61	12	73
1949	43	10	53
1950	44	5	49
1951	48	2	50
1952	50	5	55
1953	56	3	59
1954	60	4	64

The House Letting and Management Committee has continued to give its sympathetic consideration to families with a tuberculous patient which require rehousing and 17 families have been rehoused during 1954. Provision is always made for a separate bedroom for the patient. In 4 instances the more obvious remedy has been to rehouse a lodger family so that sufficient bedroom accommodation remains for the patient's family.

## Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis according to Age Groups.

(Table 14.)

New Cases						Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31-12-1954).				
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 — 1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	1	6	1	—	8	1	—	2	1	4
15 — 25	9	6	—	—	15	4	5	4	2	15
25 — 35	9	8	—	—	17	8	7	1	—	16
35 — 45	4	2	—	—	6	10	7	1	1	19
45 — 55	8	1	—	—	9	4	—	1	—	5
55 — 65	2	2	1	—	5	8	1	—	—	9
Over 65	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	5
TOTALS	34	26	4	—	64	38	22	9	4	73

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1954, was 527 pulmonary and 162 non-pulmonary.

### Visit of Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit visited Tipton during September 1954. From 13th to 16th September it was stationed at the works of Messrs. Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott Limited and from 21st to 29th September at the Municipal Buildings. Some sessions were devoted to members of the public, some to employees from industrial firms and some were given over to the taking of large films of those individuals whose miniature films gave rise to doubt.

In co-operation with the Medical Director of the Unit, Dr. R. J. Posner, much preliminary advertising of the visit was carried out by posters and pamphlets.

The response was considered good in that a total of 5,092 volunteers were X-rayed. Of these, 3,333 were from industrial firms and 1,759 were members of the public.

A total of 23 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered amongst 5,092 volunteers, making a rate of 4.5 per thousand volunteers. 20 of the non-tuberculous conditions proved to be due to pneumoconiosis.

### Vaccination.

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during the year.

(Table 15)

			Under 1	1 — 5	5 —15	Over	Total
			year	years	years	15 yrs.	
Number	vaccinated	...	54	6	—	3	63
Number	re-vaccinated	...	—	—	—	6	6



---

## SECTION III

---

### **SECTION III. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

Local Health Services under Part III. of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered by the Staffordshire County Council and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council and to the public when it is desired to make use of them or to recommend their use to others.

#### **Prenatal Clinic.**

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.  
Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### **Child Welfare Centres.**

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.  
Monday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Ocker Hill Wesleyan Chapel, 90, Ocker Hill Road, Tipton.  
Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.  
Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Canal Street Methodist Church, Tipton Green, Tipton.  
Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

#### **Domestic Help Service.**

A staff of Domestic Helps is available for attendance at homes within the Borough in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Wood Street, Tipton.

#### **Midwifery Service.**

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough:

Nurse Chew	}	89, Upper Church Lane, Tipton.
Nurse Jones		
Nurse Malpass, 47, Bridge Road, Tipton.		
Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.		
Nurse Perry, 1, Underhill Road, Tipton.		
Nurse Wilton, 31, Vernon Avenue, Tipton.		
Nurse Williams, 34, Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton		
(serves also in Coseley district).		

#### **Health Visiting.**

This service is carried out for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health, by four full-time and two part-time Health Visitors, who can be consulted any day at Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

## **Home Nursing.**

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses:—

Nurse Cotterill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.

Nurse Hunter, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.

Nurse Slyfield, 54, Leasowe Road, Tipton.

Nurse Chivers, 127, Oval Road, Tipton.

Home Nursing requisites are available on loan from the above nurses or from the Nursing Requisites Depot at the Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

## **Vaccination.**

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

## **Immunisation.**

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

## **Ambulance Service.**

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough Area is at Green Street, Coseley. (Telephone No. Sedgley 3048.)

## **Day Nursery.**

The Toll End Road Nursery continued to operate during the year and 50 places were available.



---

## SECTION IV.

---

## SECTION IV. — HOUSING (Joint Report).

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1954 was as follows .

No. of Council houses completed	...	...	...	74
No. of Council flats completed	...	...	...	84
No. of houses privately built	...	...	...	5
				163

The number of new houses erected in the Borough shows an increase of 9 on last year's figure, which was 154. The Local Authority erected 30 more dwellings but there was a decrease of 21 houses privately built.

### HOUSING STATISTICS.

#### No. of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	158
(b) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	5

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	161
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					215
(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...			Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	38
(4) Number of dwelling houses (excluding those in (3) (above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	123

#### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----



### 3. Action Under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	123
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners ... ..	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	Nil

#### B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	38
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	68

### 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. — Overcrowding.

(a) Number of alleged cases of overcrowding investigated during the year ... ..	29
(b) Number of cases reported during the year ... ..	25
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	79
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	343

#### Housing Acts, 1936/54 — Individual Unfit Houses.

The following 38 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and Demolition Orders were made by the Council in each case.

22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, Brown Lion Street.  
62, 63, 111 and 112, Bloomfield Road.  
1 and 2, Court 7, Bloomfield Road.  
52, 53, 54 and 128, Dudley Port.  
2, 3, 4 and 5, Howard Street.  
15, 16 and 17, Queens Road.  
69 and 70, Waterloo Street.  
18, 19 and 20, Wades Passage.  
27, 28, 29 and 30, Newcross Street.  
44, 45 and 45a, Park Lane West.  
4 and 5 Court 1, Churchyard Road.  
92, High Street, Princes End.

Of the above houses, 10 were of the "Through" type and the remaining 28 of the "Back-to-Back" type.

During the year 68 houses previously condemned as being unfit for human habitation were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1933, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1954.

	Total No. of houses	Total No. of houses demolished	Total No. of persons displaced
Clearance Areas ... ..	1,327	1,321	6,241
Individual unfit houses and caravans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	702	597	2,999
Caravans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made ... ..	21	21	75
Parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made ... ..	16	7	82
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted ... ..	4	—	21
Individual unfit houses and caravans demolished in anticipation of Demolition Orders ...	48	48	191
TOTAL ... ..	2,118	1,994	9,609

### Rehousing and Overcrowding.

The number of families provided with a Council house during 1954 was 116, 79 of which were living in overcrowded conditions.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused.

	Total No. of families rehoused	Total No. of persons rehoused	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved
Sub-tenants living in private houses ...	20	72	14
Sub-tenants living in Council houses ...	36	124	31
Tenants living in private houses ... ..	31	147	18
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	29	118	16
TOTAL ... ..	116	461	79

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough.

Year	No. of houses in in the Borough.	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per room.
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.0	0.92
1947	9,598	4.0	0.91
1948	9,838	3.94	0.91
1949	10,037	3.87	0.90
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1951	10,292	3.82	0.89
1952	10,415	3.78	0.89
1953	10,532	3.73	0.88
1954	10,627	3.7	0.88

### **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.**

#### **Certificates of Disrepair — Sec. 26 (1).**

Eight applications for certificates under the above Act were received and granted in respect of dwelling houses which had been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent.

There were no applications for revocation of the eight certificates granted.



## Clearance of Unfit Houses.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, it has become obligatory upon every local authority to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, proposals for dealing with houses within the district of the authority which appear to the authority to be unfit for human habitation and for dealing also with any other houses which are, or in the opinion of the authority ought to be, included in clearance areas.

Certain powers are also given by the Act to local authorities to postpone the demolition of houses on land purchased by, or belonging to, the authority and the use of such houses as temporary accommodation pending their demolition. Power is also given to purchase unfit houses for temporary accommodation instead of making demolition orders.

The standard of fitness for human habitation is now laid down in Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and in determining whether a house is unfit for human habitation regard is to be paid to its condition in the following respects:—

- (a) Repair.
- (b) Stability.
- (c) Freedom from damp.
- (d) Natural lighting.
- (e) Ventilation.
- (f) Water supply.
- (g) Drainage and sanitary conveniences.
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

A house is to be deemed unfit if, and only if, it is so far defective in one or more of these respects, that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

A comprehensive report has already been presented to the Borough Council and part of it is here reproduced.

During the war years 1939 to 1945 all demolition of unfit houses was suspended and the record of the Borough Council at 31st December, 1946, shows that the total number of houses which had been demolished up to then, as the result of action in pre-war years, was 1,745. During subsequent years the following numbers were added.

Up to 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	1,745
During 1947	...	...	...	21
„ 1948	...	...	...	17
„ 1949	...	...	...	26
„ 1950	...	...	...	25
„ 1951	...	...	...	28
„ 1952	...	...	...	27
„ 1953	...	...	...	37
„ 1954	...	...	...	61
				1,987

The procedure in most cases of unfit houses dealt with since the war has been that of individual demolition orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Action by official representations and demolition orders on individual houses has not, in more than a slight degree, touched the main problem of slum clearance, but it enabled those houses which were dangerous or becoming dangerous to their occupants to be dealt with.

However, the passage of time has not improved the condition of the older houses in the Borough and the need for their total clearance is urgent. In many cases, of course, the clearance of old houses and the rehousing of families from them will remove applicants from the Council's waiting list. It is not the purpose of the new Act that all the local authority's effort in the field of rehousing should be switched to accommodate people from unfit houses, but it should be recognised as a considerable part of the local authority's endeavour to provide for the general housing needs of the Borough.

While it is recognised that the number of unfit houses in this Borough liable to demolition is quite considerable, it is not suggested that they cannot be dealt with in a five year programme, and it is thought that no use need be made of the section of the Act permitting the acquisition and patching of old houses by the local authority to provide accommodation of a standard "adequate for the time being."

A survey has been made of all the old and unfit house property in the Borough. Particular attention has also been paid to doubtful property which, it was thought, might be capable of repair at reasonable cost. As a result of these numerous inspections and re-inspections during the past few months by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself, the following table has been compiled. This table gives a rough classification of all the houses in the Borough according to their **type**.

**Table I.**

WARD	TYPE OF HOUSE			Total
	Through	Not Through	Back-to-Back	
Tipton Green ...	898	10	32	940
Park ... ..	1379	26	150	1555
Burnt Tree ...	1340	13	162	1515
Horseley Heath	1430	58	153	1641
Ocker Hill ...	2275	33	193	2501
Tibbington ...	2367	19	89	2475
TOTAL ...	9689	159	779	10627

Table 2 gives the classification of all houses according to their condition and the column headed “unfit (for clearance)” includes in its total of 1,302, 217 houses in Clearance Areas which were submitted to the Ministry before World War II. and which have not yet been confirmed.

Table 2.

WARD	Classification of Houses according to condition.			Total
	Fit	Moderately Fit (repairable at reasonable cost)	Unfit (for Clearance)	
Tipton Green ...	712	132	96	940
Park ... ..	1093	297	165	1555
Burnt Tree ...	1079	256	180	1515
Horseley Heath .	966	354	321	1641
Ocker Hill ...	1975	193	333	2501
Tibbington ...	2113	155	207	2475
TOTAL ...	7938	1387	1302*	10627

\*Includes 217 houses in Clearance Areas already submitted to the Ministry.

The figure of 1,302 houses which are unfit for habitation and can be dealt with only by demolition, amounts to approximately 12 per cent. of the total houses in the Borough.

More than 1,302 new houses will be required to rehouse families displaced from these since in some cases there are two or more families in one old house, which families have to be separately rehoused. Moreover, the conversion of some of the back-to-back houses which are more up to date and can be converted into through houses at reasonable cost, means that housing accommodation has to be provided for displaced families.

The following table gives a summary.

Houses required to rehouse <b>tenant</b> families from unfit property	... ..	1302
Houses required to rehouse <b>lodger</b> families from unfit property	... ..	148
Houses required to rehouse families displaced as a result of conversion of back-to-back houses		50
		<u>1500</u>



The total problem confronting the Borough Council can be summarised as follows:—

(1)	(a)	Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	1302	
	(b)	It is suggested that these houses can be cleared in five years time.		
(2)		<b>Orders already made.</b>		
	(c)	Number of houses unfit for habitation already covered by <b>operative</b> clearance or compulsory purchase orders	—	
	(d)	Number of houses already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative ... ..	217	
(3)		<b>Suggested action in five years.</b>		
	(e)	Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years ... ..	248	
	(f)	Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister ...	—	
	(g)	Number of houses under (c), (d), (e) and (f) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation ... ..	—	
	(h)	Number of houses under (c), (d), (e) and (f) to be demolished in the five years ... ..	465	} 1302
	(i)	Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	837	

The report shows that 12 per cent. of the houses in the Borough are fit only for demolition and taking into account also the necessity for providing houses for lodger families from old property and houses required to rehouse families as a result of the conversion of structurally fit back-to-back houses, a total of 1,500 houses is required to rehouse families from unfit property alone. Spread over five years, this means that 300 houses per year should be provided for slum clearance purposes.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

---

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1954.

The housing situation in the Borough again presents the main problem to the Department. During the year, 38 Demolition Orders were made on unfit houses which makes a total of 201 which have been dealt with under the Housing Act since the war and now with a greater number of new houses to be allocated by the Council for the displacement of families from unfit houses, it is hoped to increase the number of Demolition Orders and also with the recommencement of action against slum clearance areas, some of which can be redeveloped, it is expected that more progress in this work of slum clearance will be made during the next few years.

During the year a survey of the houses in the Borough was undertaken for the purpose of finding out the number of unfit houses requiring to be dealt with and the comprehensive report presented to the Council does reveal the urgent necessity of the provision of new housing accommodation so as to enable the work of slum clearance to be accelerated.

It is gratifying to report that a further 44 sub-tenants have been provided with a Council house and that a further 79 cases of overcrowding were relieved, making a total of 411 for the last 4 years.

The work of meat inspection at the three slaughterhouses in the Borough again occupied a very considerable portion of the Inspectors' time and the number of animals inspected totalled to the large figure of 101,935.

The results of the milk and ice cream samples taken for bacterial and chemical examination during the year were very satisfactory and the standard of hygiene in food premises shows a steady improvement.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal still rises, due principally to wages and haulage. The collection service, though affected by the difficult labour problem, has functioned very well, especially when taking into account the spread of new housing sites with long carries from each house.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement and support and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



---

## SECTION V

---



SECTION V. — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 4,492.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts ...	161
Re-inspections ... ..	849
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection ... ..	139
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1,084
Offensive trade premises ... ..	4
Factories ... ..	69
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolitions, etc. ...	678
Tents, vans and sheds ... ..	13
Markets ... ..	38
Dairies ... ..	28
Petroleum Regulations (licensed storage premises) ... ..	139
Defective and obstructed drains ... ..	391
Dirty and verminous houses ... ..	15
Infectious disease, etc., cases ... ..	113
Shops under the Shops Act, 1950 ... ..	41
Shops, canteens, etc., re unsound food ... ..	160
Premises infested with rats and mice ... ..	60
Visits under the Food and Drugs Act ... ..	81
Cinemas and schools ... ..	12
Stables ... ..	4
Visits re atmospheric pollution ... ..	33
Houses re National Assistance Act, 1950 ... ..	3
Shops re Pet Animals Act ... ..	4
Premises re Rag Flock Act ... ..	2
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	371
Total ...	4,492

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

33 visits were paid to factories and other premises in respect of nuisances caused by smoke, grit, etc., and the following work carried out at the instigation of this department.

Premises	Nuisance	Result
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust nuisance from use of pulverised fuel.	Plant for extracting grit and dust installed.
Iron Foundry	Smoke nuisance	Installation of F.R.S. fire doors to two Lancashire Boilers.
Engineering Works	Smoke nuisance	Change over from coal to oil.
Dairy	Smoke nuisance	Automatic stoker installed.
Iron Foundry	Smoke nuisance	Automatic stokers to two Lancashire boilers installed.
Food Factory	Smoke nuisance	F.R.S. fire door to vertical boiler to be installed.
Bottling Factor y	Smoke nuisance	Automatic stoker to two vertical boilers to be installed.
Engineering Factory	Smoke nuisance	Automatic underfeed stokers to two vertical boilers to be installed

## Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The recording of atmospheric pollution in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was continued during the year. There are four deposit gauges for collecting deposited matter and seven lead peroxide gauges for measuring the amount of sulphur trioxide (SO<sup>3</sup>) present in the atmosphere.

The undermentioned table shows the monthly recordings expressed in tons per square mile from the four deposit gauges.

Month		School, Park Lane West.	Grammar School, Alexandra Road.	Jubilee Park, Ocker Hill.	Leabrook Road
January	...	18.35	23.86	13.08	38.91
February	...	28.52	40.99	32.19	43.57
March	...	21.22	31.83	18.45	29.33
April	...	4.60	10.12	4.60	6.77
May	...	30.87	40.16	24.66	15.95
June	...	12.68	21.41	20.25	17.39
July	...	14.58	21.24	13.25	18.57
August	...	19.11	29.47	16.94	21.67
September	...	14.11	35.97	15.21	15.36
October	...	16.05	35.0	19.01	12.10
November	...	24.58	55.96	29.71	—*
December	...	12.11	28.14	14.18	22.93
Total	Deposit	216.78	374.15	221.53	242.55 (11 months)
Average monthly deposit	...	18.06	31.18	18.46	22.05

\*Container damaged—analysis not possible.

The heaviest deposit continues to occur at the Alexandra Road site which is adjacent to large industrial undertakings.

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 22.4 tons per square mile.

## Lead Peroxide Gauges — Record of Sulphur Pollution.

Monthly recordings of Sulphur Trioxide ( $\text{SO}^3$ ) collected in milligrams per 100 square centimetres per day from seven appliances are shown in the following table.

Month	Mount Street School	School, Park Lane West	Rear of Coneygre Foundry	Municipal Buildings	Leabrook Road	Jubilee Park	School, Alexandra Road.
January	... 2.65	2.97	3.15	2.41	2.40	2.53	2.56
February	... 2.54	2.80	1.05	2.51	2.76	2.96	3.64
March	... 1.90	2.48	2.98	1.98	1.92	1.73	2.75
April	... 1.52	1.65	2.21	1.38	1.42	1.46	1.46
May	... 1.64	1.66	1.40	1.46	1.86	1.39	2.31
June	... 0.47	0.91	1.68	3.16	1.34	1.10	2.94
July	... 0.70	0.86	2.48	2.73	1.02	*—	1.14
August	... 0.88	1.18	0.91	0.78	1.10	0.78	1.45
September	... 0.73	1.13	0.69	1.03	1.60	1.13	2.23
October	... 3.60	1.66	3.60	1.26	3.03	1.49	3.93
November	... 1.96	2.53	1.34	* —	2.97	* —	4.97
December	... 1.76	2.16	1.29	1.67	2.81	1.93	2.00
Total Deposit	20.35	21.99	22.78	20.37 (11 mths.)	24.23	16.50 (10 mths.)	31.38
Aver. Monthly Deposit	... 1.70	1.82	1.90	1.85	2.02	1.65	2.61

\*Gauge not submitted for analysis due to damage.

The monthly average for the whole of the Borough was 1.94.

## Infectious Diseases.

During the year, 113 visits have been made to investigate cases of notified infectious diseases, chiefly Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Tuberculosis.

## Disinfection.

The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease was 34.



### Disinfestation.

During the year, 205 houses were disinfested. Treatment was by fumigant smoke or liquid insecticide having a D.D.T. base and in certain cases D.D.T. and Gammexane Powder were used.

The household furniture and effects of 92 families from private houses were also disinfested, prior to occupation of Council houses. All bedding, etc., was treated in the steam disinfector situated at the Cemetery. In addition, the household effects of 15 families not disinfested were removed into Council houses.

### Complaints.

The number of complaints registered during the year was 761 as against 989 in 1953.

### Shops Act, 1950.

41 shops were inspected during the year under the above Act and no outstanding irregularities were discovered.

### Offensive Trades.

There are three premises where offensive trade is carried on and these premises were visited at regular intervals. One of the premises is to be abolished and in its place proposed new premises of a modern standard erected to carry out the work of gut scraping, tripe dressing, etc.

### Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 371 preliminary and 29 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of the work actually carried out.

#### Nature of Work done.

Houses:	No.
Roofs repaired ... ..	224
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	83
Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	29
External walls rebuilt, repaired or cement rendered ...	14
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired ... ..	71
Bedrooms and living rooms renovated ... ..	4
Dirty houses cleansed ... ..	2
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	43
Fixed windows made to open ... ..	4
Windows and frames repaired or renewed ... ..	59
Windows provided with new sash cords ... ..	72
Doors repaired or renewed ... ..	63
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-ranges, etc.) ... ..	16
Staircases repaired or renewed ... ..	14
Separate water supply provided ... ..	2
Additional wash-houses provided ... ..	3
Washing facilities provided ... ..	6
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick and quarry sills ...	5
Sinks renewed ... ..	9
Sink waste pipes renewed ... ..	7
Wash-houses rebuilt or repaired... ..	76
Water supply laid on to wash-houses ... ..	4
Chimney flues repaired ... ..	13
Wash-house coppers, firegrates, etc., renewed ... ..	20

Houses:					No.
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	21
Covers to cellar areas renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Verandahs repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage:					
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	362
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	31
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
Additional inspection chambers installed	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	5
New covers to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	7
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Additional gullies to drains provided	...	...	...	...	2
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	...	5
Yards, Passages, etc.:					
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Closets:					
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. Buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	71
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	...	25
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	57
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	69
Seats to W.C. pans renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Midden privies abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Midden privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	2
Urinal stalls reconstructed	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations:					
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	10
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	2
General:					
Stables limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	3
Housing of caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	...	3
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Sorting of rags on premises discontinued	...	...	...	...	1

#### Results of Legal Proceedings.

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Acts under which proceedings were instituted.	Result.
22, Lindley Avenue	House Defects	Public Health Act, 1936.	Nuisance Order granted. Work completed.
3, New Street.	House Defects.	„ „ „	Failure to comply with Nuisance Order. Fined £2. Work completed.
Rear of 20, Hurst Lane	Housing of Caravan on land so as to be a nuisance.	„ „ „	Nuisance Order granted. Caravan removed.



## Water Supply.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular, the following report is submitted on the water supply in Tipton.

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with water direct to houses or washhouses and by means of stand pipes.

	Proportion of houses.	Proportion of Population.
(a) Direct to houses ... ..	91%	88.6%
(b) By means of stand pipes 2.4	9.0%	11.4%
Laid on to washhouses 6.6		

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

### (a) Surface Treatment.

Rodent control is dealt with by one trained operative. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under review.

	Number of Premises	Number of Treatments	Number of dead rats found
Business and industrial premises ...	21	47	113
Dwelling houses ... ..	163	197	121
Local Authority's premises (excluding Council houses) ... ..	24	41	111
TOTAL ...	208	285	345

### (b) Sewer Treatment.

One maintenance treatment of the sewers was carried out and this involved the baiting of 111 manholes. The results obtained show again that rat infestation of the sewers was relatively light.

## Petroleum Act.

94 premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit and mixtures in the area, the total amount licensed being 82,175 gallons.

6 licences for the storage of Calcium Carbide were issued, the total amount licensed being 2,007 tons.

## Pet Animals, Act, 1951.

Four licences to keep pet shops were granted under the above Act.

## Factories Act, 1937.

The following tables give details of inspections made and action taken in connection with the above Act.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories				
With mechanical power ...	163	36	22	—
Without mechanical power	10	4	2	—
TOTAL ...	173	40	24	—

### Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of defects		Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied			
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
(a) Insufficient ...	5	8	—	6	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	15	—	12	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	22	28	—	19	—

### Outworkers.

During the year two lists were received from firms employing 486 outworkers. The work carried out by these outworkers was the carding of hooks, buttons, etc.

---

## SECTION VI.

---

## SECTION VI. — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Meat Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year under review was 101,935 as against 110,537 during 1953.

The percentage of the number of cattle affected with diseases other than tuberculosis shows a marked increase, this is mainly accounted for by the increase of animals affected with parasitic diseases. The number of animals affected with parasitic disease remains extremely high and the number of pigs affected with tuberculosis has increased for the first time for several years from 2.9% to 4.9%.

The total amount of meat condemned was 158 tons. All the condemned meat from the abattoir is disposed of to a knacker's yard in the near vicinity and is thoroughly impregnated with a coloured dye before removal.

The following table shows the total carcasses inspected and the number condemned and the carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned at the three slaughterhouses in use in the Borough.

### CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	...	...	8,596 (6,284)	1,612 (3,144)	1,005 (2,650)	32,165 (31,974)	59,358 (66,485)
Number inspected	...	...	8,596 (6,284)	1,612 (3,144)	1,005 (2,650)	32,165 (31,974)	59,358 (66,485)
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	...		2 (3)	16 (37)	72 (147)	38 (96)	130 (147)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			1,616 (937)	779 (1,164)	3 (43)	1,498 (2,477)	3,678 (3,411)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis	...	...	18.8 (14.9)	49.3 (37.0)	7.5 (1.6)	4.8 (7.7)	6.4 (5.1)
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned...			19 (18)	33 (79)	3 (4)	1 (—)	67 (52)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...		581 (546)	491 (924)	— (4)	— (—)	2,823 (1,928)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	7.0 (8.7)	32.5 (29.4)	0.3 (0.2)	— (—)	4.9 (2.9)

Figures in brackets are for 1953.



Table showing meat condemned from 10,208 cattle slaughtered during 1954.

Disease	Whole car- cases	Mesenteries and Intestines							Other Parts.			
		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys		Skirts		
Tuberculosis	...	46	615	1,137	350	442	456	465	120	917	551	64 Forequarters— Localised T.B.
Tuberculosis with emaciation	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	6 Forequarters— Abscesses and Bruising.
Emaciation (pathological)	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	9 Hindquarters— Localised T. B.
Dropsy and Emaciation	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	3 Hindquarters— Abscesses and Bruising.
Septicaemia	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	54 Briskets—Tuberculosis; presternal calcification and bruising.
Anæmia and Emaciation	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	14 Necks—Tuberculosis, Bruising, etc.
Septic Mastitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16 Flanks— Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Septic Pericarditis & Peritonitis	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4 Shins—Abscesses,
Died in Lairage	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	102 parts of fore & hindqts.— Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720 Udders—Tuberculosis, Mastitis and Indurations.
Abscesses	...	—	17	65	31	340	46	26	12	45	33	
Parasitic Diseases	...	—	29	200	2	527	—	—	—	—	—	
Telangiectasis	...	—	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	
Melanosis	...	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	
Peritonitis, Adhesions, etc.	...	—	—	—	—	166	20	158	—	51	100	
Emphysema	...	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neoplasms	...	—	—	2	—	36	—	—	—	—	1	
Actinomycosis	...	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis	...	—	—	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	—	
Bacterial Necrosis	...	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	
Johnes Disease	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	
Nephritis and Hydronephrosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	
Congestion, etc.	...	—	5	14	—	11	—	6	20	—	—	
Pericarditis	...	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	...	70	825	1,939	579	2,423	546	679	252	1,141	709	

Table showing meat condemned from 1,005 calves slaughtered during 1954.

Disease		Carcases									
		Heads	Lungs	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines			
Congenital Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	3
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	45	45	45	45	90	45	45
Hydraema	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	18	9	9
Congestion and Imperfect Bleeding	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	26	13	13
Umbilical Pyaemia and Joint-ill	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	3
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		...	...	...	75	76	78	77	75	150	75

Table showing meat condemned from 59,358 pigs slaughtered during 1954.

Disease	Car- cases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesenteries and Intestines		Other Parts.
Tuberculosis	67	2,700	1,301	1,301	1,301	1,207	91	134	1,207	54	Forequarters— Localised Tuberculosis.
Jaundice	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	18	Forequarters— Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Septic Peritonitis, Pneumonia, etc....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	22	11	9	Hindquarters— Localised Tuberculosis.
Septicaemia	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	2	Hindquarters— Abscesses,
Pyæmia	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	20	Necks— Localised Tuberculosis.
Emaciation (Pathological)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	93	Legs— Fractures, Abscesses, etc.
Dropsy and Emaciation	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	22	11	54	Hocks— Arthritis.
Imperfect bleeding	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	9	Loins— Abscesses, etc.
Malignant neoplasms	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	Flanks— Localised Tuberculosis.
Fevered Flesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	Strippings— Urticaria.
Amyloid Leukaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	
Acute Swine Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	
Died in Lairage	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	—	
Dead on arrival	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	96	48	—	
Pleurisy, Pericarditis, Peritonitis,	—	—	1,034	1,034	649	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia, etc	—	—	59	—	841	—	—	—	12	—	
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1,058	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	
Fatty Infiltration	—	15	35	—	47	4	2	—	—	—	
Abscesses, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bac. Necrosis	—	—	42	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Congestion, etc	—	—	—	—	23	28	79	14	80	—	
TOTAL	197	2,845	2,601	2,465	4,166	1,369	302	466	1,429		

Table showing meat condemned from 32,165 sheep slaughtered during 1954.

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts.
Congestion and imperfect bleeding	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	4 Forequarters— Abscesses
General Dropsy ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	
Oedema and Emaciation ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	12 Legs— Bruising, etc.
Septic Peritonitis ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	
Anaemia with Emaciation ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	6 Breasts— Abscesses, etc.
Anaemia (pronounced) ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	
Emaciation (Pathological) ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11 Flanks— Blood Splash, etc.
Pyæmia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Extensive Arthritis with Oedema ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Generalised parasitic condition ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Generalised Tuberculosis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Dead on arrival ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	
Died in Lairage ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Parasitic conditions ...	—	1	127	127	647	127	—	—	—	
Abscesses ...	—	22	72	72	90	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy, Peritonitis, etc. ...	—	—	14	14	32	—	—	—	—	
Melanosis ...	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	716	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases ...	—	27	45	45	47	4	—	22	—	
TOTAL	39	89	301	297	1,577	170	39	100	39	



The total amount of food condemned as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

Description of Food					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat from Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	158	1	—	4
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	10
Butter	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
<b>Canned and Bottled Goods:—</b>								
Meat	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	9
Milk	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	27
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Peas	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	6
Beans	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	7
Pears	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	5
Plums	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	16
Apricots	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	23
Peaches	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	12
Apples	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	16
Grapefruit	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	6
Other Fruits	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	2
Syrup	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	17
Soups	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>159</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

### Slaughterhouse Licences.

In pursuance of Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as amended by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, the Local Authority granted licences to the occupiers of three slaughterhouses only. Prior to the war the number of slaughterhouses in use was 8.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

There are 43 persons with licences granted previously by the Local Authority to slaughter animals. During the year, 5 new licences were granted, making a total of 48 licences.

## FOOD PREMISES.

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised below:—

Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Licensed Premises where meals are served on the premises	...								12
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Other premises (provisions, confectioners, greengrocery)	...								263

The number of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act is:—

Number of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of Ice Cream (Heat Treated)	...	...	...	...	2
Number of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of Ice Cream (Cold Mix)	...	...	...	...	2
Number of premises registered for Ice Cream (sale only)	...				103
Number of "Fish Frier" premises registered	...	...	...		38
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, preserved or pickled foods	...				6

## INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

A total of 81 premises where food is either prepared, stored or sold were inspected during the year.

The number of premises found not to be up to the standard required under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was 14 and the following is a summary of the work carried out at the instigation of this department.

Re-decoration and cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	8
Repairs to walls, floors, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises provided with hot water supply	...	...	...			2
Premises provided with adequate washing facilities	...	...	...			2
Food storage rooms repaired and renovated	...	...	...			2
Improved ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...			2
Additional sinks installed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sanitary conveniences repaired	...	...	...			8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

## Ice Cream.

Practically the whole of the ice cream manufactured in the Borough is heat treated and the method of manufacture is in accordance with the Regulations.

During the year, 43 samples of ice cream manufactured inside and outside the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following table gives a summary of the results.

	Type of Mix	No. of samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in the Borough	Heat Treated Cold Mix	17 2	14 2	3 —	— —	— —
Produced outside the Borough	Heat Treated Cold Mix	24 —	22 —	1 —	— —	1 —
TOTAL		43	38	4	—	1

Grade 1 — Good.

Grade 2 — Satisfactory.

Grade 3 — Poor.

Grade 4 — Unsatisfactory.

The results of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination again show improvement over the samples taken during the preceding year and it is very pleasing to note the high standard of cleanliness obtained today in the manufacture of this commodity.

5 samples of ice cream manufactured in the Borough were taken for chemical analysis. All the samples complied with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order.

4 samples of iced lollies were also taken for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

## Milk Supply.

There are three dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. With the introduction of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1952, all the milk retailed in the Borough is now designated and bottled.

92 samples of milk were obtained by this Authority during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are shown in the following table.

Designation	No. of samples	Tests Applied	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	29	Methylene Blue	29	—
		Phosphatase	29	—
		Phenol-Phthalein	29	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	21	Methylene Blue	21	—
		Phosphatase	20	1
		Phenol-Phthalein	20	1
Sterilised	42	Turbidity	42	—

It will be observed from the above table that the samples of milk examined by the Methylene Blue Test (keeping quality) showed no failures and only one sample failed the phosphatase test (efficiency of heat treatment).

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

### Dealers Licences :

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	3

### Supplementary Licences.

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	12

### Retailing Shopkeepers:

Sterilised	...	...	...	...	167
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



---

## SECTION VII.

---

## SECTION VII. — PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The work covered by this section is for the financial year April 1954 to March 1955.

From the cost statement it will be seen that the net cost of this service (collection and disposal) is £20,480, an increase of £2,878 over the previous year. The main contributing factor for this increase of expenditure is accounted for by increased wages to employees from awards made by the National Joint Council.

### Refuse Collection.

The transport used for the collection of refuse is the same as previously mentioned in the Annual Report and the average period between collection of refuse was again of 6 to 7 working days. In spite of labour difficulties, the collection has been satisfactory. The weight of refuse collected (13,677 tons) shows a slight increase over the previous year which is accounted for by the increased number of houses.

### Bin Provision.

The number of new bins distributed during the year and which are provided free of charge by the Local Authority was allocated as follows:—

Council houses	...	...	...	...	645
Private houses	...	...	...	...	541

### Disposal of Refuse.

The disposal of household and trade refuse on the Gospel Oak Tip continues to be by means of controlled tipping. The gross expenditure incurred was £3,668 as against £2,756 during the previous year.

The condition of the tip is very satisfactory and no infestations have occurred during the year.

The following is a COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ending March, 1955. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

Particulars						Collection	Disposal	Total
REVENUE ACCOUNT						£	£	£
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE								
(a) Labour	...	...	...	...	...	9,129 (9,267)	2,289 (1,532)	11,418 (10,799)
(b) Transport	...	...	...	...	...	8,261 (7,846)	666 (738)	8,927 (8,584)
(c) Plant Equipment, land and buildings	...					1,830 (344)	713 (486)	2,543 (830)
Total gross expenditure	...	...	...			19,220 (17,457)	3,668 (2,756)	22,888 (20,213)
2. GROSS INCOME						716 (697)	1,692 (1,914)	2,408 (2,611)
3. NET COST						18,504 (16,760)	1,976 (842)	20,480 (17,602)
UNIT COSTS						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	...	...				13 4	3 4	16 8
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	...	...				12 1	1 0	13 1
6. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	...	...				1 7 1	2 10	1 9 11
						£	£	£
7. Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...			470	50	520
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...			1,729	185	1,914

### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

Area (statute acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	39,350
Total refuse collected in tons	...	...	...	...	...	13,677
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	...	...				19
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...				10,698
Average haul by collecting vehicle to final disposal point	...					2.5 miles
Frequency of collection	...	...	...	average 6 to 7 working days		
Total refuse disposed of in tons	...	...	...	...		13,677
Method of disposal — controlled tipping	...	...	...	...		100%

## Street Cleansing.

This service has been carried out by two Mechanical Sweepers and 7 street orderlies.

The following details of the work of the Mechanical Sweepers are summarised below.

No. of Working Days.	No. of Loads collected.	Weight of street sweeping deposited on the Tip.
273	582	546 tons.

The net cost of street sweeping and gully cleansing for the year was £6,830 as against £7,028 during the previous year.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for street and gully cleansing for the 12 months ending March, 1955. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour ... ..	2,488 (3,561)	8 (—)	2,496 (3,561)
(b) Transport ... ..	3,292 (2,532)	943 (846)	4,235 (3,378)
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	108 (68)	1 (31)	109 (99)
Total gross expenditure ... ..	5,888 (6,161)	952 (877)	6,840 (7,038)
2. GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council) ... ..	5 (5)	5 (5)	10 (10)
3. NET COST ... ..	5,883 (6,156)	947 (872)	6,830 (7,028)
	£	£	£
4. Capital expenditure met from revenue	—	—	—
5. Gross expenditure on snow clearance, not included previously ... ..	1,623 (454)	— (—)	1,623 (454)
6. UNIT COSTS	£	£	£
(a) Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed ... ..	—	265	—
(b) Net cost per 1,000 population ...	150	24	174



## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Frequency of cleansing:						
(a) At least once daily	...	...	...	...	...	7.0%
(b) Three to five times weekly	...	...	...	...	...	9.0%
(c) Twice weekly	...	...	...	...	...	17.0%
(d) Once weekly	...	...	...	...	...	67.0%
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	...					58%
Number of street gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...		1,719
Number of gully cleansings during the year	...	...	...	...		3,577
Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means	...					100%

## SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL.

A separate collection of waste paper was continued from factories, shops and other business premises and a modified scheme of house-to-house collection carried out as in the previous year.

The following table shows the monthly tonnage of waste material salvaged during the year ending March, 1955, and the income received from same. The total amount of salvage material obtained was 300 tons.

## SALVAGE RETURN.

Month	Waste Paper		Scrap Metal		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Total Income
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	£
April	...	8 7	1 10		1 —		7 3		106
May	...	15 13	1 19		— —		7 5		160
June	...	11 17	1 14		— —		5 18		116
July	...	17 6	2 7		— —		6 16		155
August	...	30 1	— 17		— —		3 12		236
September		9 13	2 4		— 9		7 7		96
October		12 2	1 15		— 7		9 5		128
November		15 13	2 8		— —		8 —		153
December		17 8	1 3		— —		9 3		166
January	...	16 4	1 3		— —		7 6		156
February		15 6	1 3		— 3		8 17		164
March	...	17 3	2 2		— —		10 9		184
Total	...	186 13	20 5		1 19		91 1		1,820











